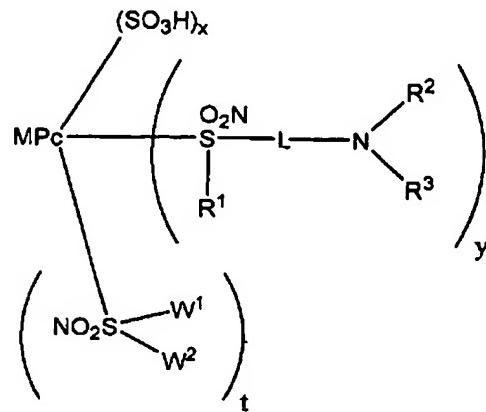


**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**

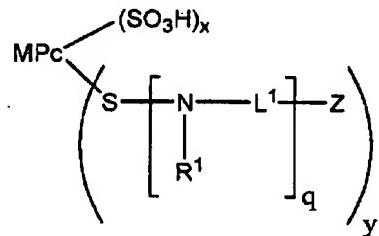
**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Canceled).
2. (Previously presented) A direct light imaging composition comprising:  
a matrix,  
an antenna,  
a color former, and  
an activator,  
wherein the antenna comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of compounds comprising a phthalocyanine chromophore and compounds comprising a naphthalocyanine chromophore;  
wherein the antenna is dissolved in the matrix;  
wherein one of the activator and the color former is soluble in the cured matrix or uncured matrix at ambient conditions;  
wherein the soluble of the activator and the color former is dissolved in the matrix; and  
wherein the other of the activator and the color former is substantially uniformly distributed in the matrix.
3. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 2 where in the antenna comprises a compound chosen from the group consisting of (A) silicon 2,3 naphthalocyanine bis(trihexylsilyl oxide); (B) derivatives of 2,3 naphthalocyanine; (C) derivatives of silicon phthalocyanine; (D) derivatives of benzophthalocyanines; (E)

**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**



where M is a metal or hydrogen; Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus; R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, W<sup>1</sup>, and W<sup>2</sup> are independently H or optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; R<sup>3</sup> is an aminoalkyl group; L is a divalent organic linking group; x, y, and t are each independently 0.5 to 2.5; and (x+y+t) is from 3 to 4; (F)



where M is a metal or hydrogen; Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus; each R<sup>1</sup> independently is H or an optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; each L' independently is a divalent organic linking group; Z is an optionally substituted piperazinyl group; q is 1 or 2; x and y each independently have a value of 0.5 to 3.5; and (x+y) is from 2 to 5; and (G) 800NP.

4. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 2 wherein the antenna is tuned to readily absorb laser radiation of a predetermined frequency.
5. (Previously presented) The composition of claim 2 wherein the antenna is tuned to readily absorb infrared radiation of a predetermined frequency.

**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**

6. (Withdrawn) A method for preparing a direct imaging material, the method comprising:

providing a binder, a dye, a color developer, and an antenna,  
wherein the antenna is soluble in the binder and selected from the group  
consisting of compounds comprising a phthalocyanine  
chromophore and compounds comprising a naphthalocyanine  
chromophore;

wherein the dye changes color when reacted with the color developer; and  
wherein one of the dye and the color developer is soluble in the binder at  
ambient conditions;

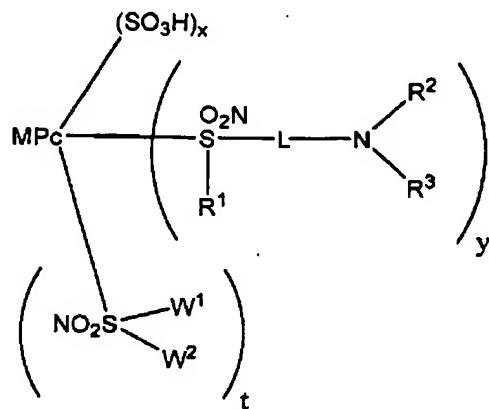
dissolving the antenna and the binder soluble compound in the binder; and  
substantially uniformly distributing the other of the dye and the color  
developer compound in the binder.

7. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 6 wherein the antenna is tuned to  
readily absorb infrared radiation of a predetermined frequency.

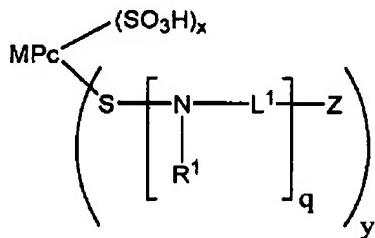
8. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 6 wherein the antenna is tuned to  
readily absorb laser radiation of a predetermined frequency.

9. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 6 wherein the antenna is selected from  
the group consisting of (A) silicon 2,3 naphthalocyanine bis(trihexylsilyl oxide); (B)  
derivatives of 2,3 naphthalocyanine; (C) derivatives of silicon phthalocyanine; (D)  
derivatives of benzophthalocyanines; (E)

**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**



where M is a metal or hydrogen; Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus; R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, W<sup>1</sup>, and W<sup>2</sup> are independently H or optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; R<sup>3</sup> is an aminoalkyl group; L is a divalent organic linking group; x, y, and t are each independently 0.5 to 2.5; and (x+y+t) is from 3 to 4; (F)



where M is a metal or hydrogen; Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus; each R<sup>1</sup> independently is H or an optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; each L<sup>1</sup> independently is a divalent organic linking group; Z is an optionally substituted piperazinyl group; q is 1 or 2; x and y each independently have a value of 0.5 to 3.5; and (x+y) is from 2 to 5; and (G) 800NP.

10. (Withdrawn) An image recording medium, the medium comprising:  
 a substrate; and  
 an imaging composition comprising, an antenna and a solvent,  
 wherein the antenna comprises a compound selected from the group  
 consisting of compounds comprising a phthalocyanine

**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**

chromophore and compounds comprising a naphthalocyanine chromophore, and  
wherein the antenna is dissolved in the solvent.

11. (Withdrawn) The image recording medium of claim 10 wherein the imaging composition further comprises:

a dye; and a color initiator;

wherein the dye changes color when mixed with the color initiator;

wherein one of the color initiator and the dye is soluble in the solvent at ambient conditions;

wherein the other of the color initiator and the dye is substantially insoluble in the solvent at ambient conditions;

wherein the substantially insoluble component is substantially uniformly distributed in the solvent; and

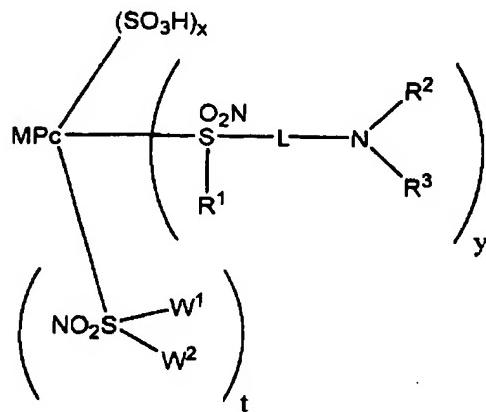
wherein the imaging composition is directly or indirectly applied to the substrate.

12. (Withdrawn) The medium of claim 11 wherein the antenna readily absorbs infrared radiation of a predetermined frequency.

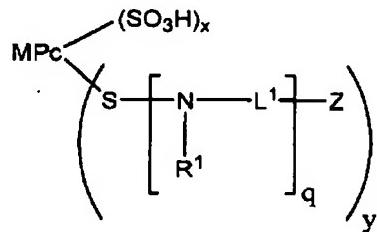
13. (Withdrawn) The medium of claim 11 wherein the antenna readily absorbs laser radiation of a predetermined frequency.

14. (Withdrawn) The medium of claim 11 wherein the antenna is selected from the group consisting of (A) silicon 2,3 naphthalocyanine bis(trihexylsilyl oxide); (B) derivatives of 2,3 naphthalocyanine; (C) derivatives of silicon phthalocyanine; (D) derivatives of benzophthalocyanines; (E)

**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**



where M is a metal or hydrogen; Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus;  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $W^1$ , and  $W^2$  are independently H or optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;  $R^3$  is an aminoalkyl group; L is a divalent organic linking group; x, y, and t are each independently 0.5 to 2.5; and  $(x+y+t)$  is from 3 to 4; (F)



where M is a metal or hydrogen; Pc is a phthalocyanine nucleus; each  $R^1$  independently is H or an optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; each  $L^1$  independently is a divalent organic linking group; Z is an optionally substituted piperazinyl group; q is 1 or 2; x and y each independently have a value of 0.5 to 3.5; and  $(x+y)$  is from 2 to 5; and (G) 800NP.

15. (Withdrawn) The medium of claim 11 wherein the substrate comprises paper.

16. (Withdrawn) The medium of claim 11 wherein the substrate comprises a compact disc or DVD.

**Appl. No. 10/656,021  
Amdt. dated September 6, 2005  
Reply to Office action of May 6, 2005**

17. (Original) An imaging means, the means comprising:  
a means for absorbing energy;  
a means for forming color;  
a means for initiating a color change in the color forming means;  
a means for binding the absorbing means, the color forming means, and  
the initiating means;  
wherein the absorbing means is dissolved in the binder;  
wherein one of the means for forming color and the means for initiating is  
soluble in the means for binding at ambient conditions;  
wherein the other of the means for forming color and the means for  
initiating is substantially insoluble in the means for binding at  
ambient conditions; and  
wherein the insoluble component is substantially uniformly distributed in  
the binder.
18. (Original) The means of claim 17 wherein the means for absorbing readily  
absorbs laser radiation of a predetermined frequency.
19. (Original) The means of claim 18 wherein the means for absorbing readily  
absorbs infrared radiation of a predetermined frequency.